

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1227.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1869.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.
* * All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.
THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by
Charles Wilkins.
Lexington, 2nd April, 1869.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.
Feb'y, 15th, 1869.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity.—He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.
May 16th, 1868.

CASH given for HEMP, by
Fisher & Sutton.
Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
Lexington, 3d Feb. 1868.

To be Sold or Rented.
A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
if *E. Sbarpe.*

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals,
delivered at this place—Apply to
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 28 1868.

Hart, Barton & Hart,
WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whisky, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.
March 13th, 1869.

Garratt and Mills,
HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of
MIRCHANDIZE,
which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.
Lexington, February, 1869.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.
Jeremiah Rogers.
Feb'y, 16, 1869.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.
January 20, 1869.

I WILL give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller in Glasgow.
Robert Miller.
Lexington Jan. 30th, 1869.

Just received, and for sale at this office,
Price—\$7 1/2 cents.
A few copies of the Life of the late
REVEREND JOHN GANO;
Written chiefly by himself.
Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

Cow Pox.
E. WARFIELD has just received some genuine matter of the Cow Pox, and will inoculate every day at his shop, from 8 to 9 in the morning.
Lexington, April 4th, 1869.

WANTED two or three Boys as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of
John Jones,
Water-street, Lexington.

For Sale
THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan, Junr, hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Maclean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.
By order of the assignees.
Lexington, September 19, 1868.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 7th day of June, Three likely young Negro men and two Girls on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, at the dwelling house of Elijah Nuttall deceased, Fayette county, near the Republican meeting house.
Mary Nuttall Ex'r.
Thos. Nuttall Ex'r.
6th 75

Ten Dollars Reward
WILL be given for apprehending and bringing to me, Jacob M'Clein, an apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, who left my employ in July last. He is about 16 years of age, dark complexion and dark eyes—he is very fond of playing on the fife.
Jacob Kizer.
Fayette county, 27th April, 1869.

A Mule Strayed
FROM my farm in the month of October last—one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand is hardly perceptible. It may possibly be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.
Robert Barr.
Locust-Grove, near Lexington,
April 22d, 1869.
This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Charles Biddle, junr.
No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia, HAS FOR SALE
SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES
OF
CALICOES & CHINTZES,
besides a very large and handsome assortment of British and India
GOODS,
which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati,
WITH other buildings on the premises, is offered in exchange for property in Lexington. The situation is central on Main-street, the Store part well fitted up, (which has rented for \$150 per ann.) a large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c. For particulars apply to
Edw. B. Hannegan.

Strayed or Stolen
FROM my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a **SORREL MARE**, about fifteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, with a narrow stripe down her face; no other mark recollected, as I owned her but a few days. Satisfactory compensation will be given to those who will return her, by
James B. January.
Lexington, 15th April, 1869.

A Pasture for Cattle,
ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it, the entrance is at a little above Mr. Macnitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.
May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.
April 18, 1869.

New and Fashionable Millinery.
MRS. LYDIA LUCAS, Milliner from Baltimore, respectfully informs the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, with the company in general, that she has taken the shop, next door to the post-office; where she will open a handsome assortment of **MILLINERY**, on Friday 14th instant, and where she will continue the **MILLINERY** and **MANTUA MAKING** business, in the newest fashions. She is at present supplied with the richest goods and newest fashions in her line; and hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage.
Lexington, 10th April, 1869.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.
THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Colborn's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.
One of these machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found adequate to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.
Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,
Joseph Boswell,
David Sutton,
John Fisher,
Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,
Wm. W. Worley,
C. Cole,
Bushrod Boswell,
Robert R. Barr.
Lexington, April 8th, 1869.

Strayed or stolen on the 4th of July last, from Andrew Harrison's, nine miles from Danville, upon the road leading to Bairdstown, a **BROWN MARE**, six or seven years old, near fifteen hands three inches high, has a long small white spot on her right buttock, and a white Br. on her near shoulder—Broke off from a boy about two miles from the mouth of Hickman, in Jessamine county, on the 2nd of July last, a light BAY MARE, five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, one foot white and branded Br. on her near shoulder. Whoever will deliver both or either of them to me at Bairdstown, Dennis Brainer in Danville or T. R. Barr in Lexington, or will give information where one or both are to be had, shall receive a liberal reward from
Walter Brashear.
Bairdstown, August, 1868.

THE LOTTERY
For the improvement of the upper end of Main-Street, will commence drawing on the 1st Monday in May next. A few Tickets are yet un sold, and may be had at the office the Kentucky Gazette.

As no money will be wanting until the prizes are due, any person purchasing one Ticket shall have a credit of 30 days from the conclusion of the drawing, by giving a negotiable note with a good endorser.

The citizens of Lexington have witnessed the great improvements made on the Streets by Lotteries; and when they recollect how much the upper end of Main-Street requires similar improvement it is confidently hoped that the accomplishment of that object, exclusive of the flattering prospect of gain, will be an inducement sufficient to ensure the sale of the remaining Tickets.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Norman B. Beall, near Louisville, a **BROWN BAY** five years old, lat spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, one eye armed, crooked in her neck joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not branded. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.
Nov. 26, 1868.

WILLIAM ROSS'S
Shoe and Grocery Store.

Next door to Mr. John Kieffer, and nearly opposite the Market House, Lexington, where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large & elegant assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES**; which, for neatness of figure and fineness of workmanship, are equal to any bro't to the Western country—

AMONGST THEM ARE,
FAIR top double back strap Boots
Single back strap do.
Cossack Boots
Three quarter do.
Philadelphia Morocco spangled Slippers
Plaid do.
Ladies' Nelson do.
Girls' do do.
Spangled Kid Slippers
Ladies' plain do.
Ladies' Jeffersons
Girls' Morocco do.
Ladies' Morocco do.
Misses' Nelsons
Girls' Morocco Jefferson
Ladies' Morocco do.
Philadelphians Morocco
slippers of every colour and size
Gentlemen's fine leather lined Shoes
Mens' common Shoes
Boys' do.
Mens' coarse do.
Mens' patent do.
Leather Madison do.
Boot Girding
Boot Cord
Hoel Ball
Blacking Ball and Shoe Brushes
Russia Bristles
Shoe Binding
Shoe Strings
Boot and Shoe Tassels
Morocco and kid Skins of different colours, & Hatters' Bow Strings.

GROCERIES.
Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica Spirits
Fourth proof French Brandy
Fourth proof Holland Gin
Cherry Bounce
Old Whisky
Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Teas
Coffee and Chocolate
Loaf and lump Sugar
Licorice Ball
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger and Pepper
Madder, Copera, Indigo and Alum
Spanish Segars, Tobacco
Almonds, box and keg Raisins
Rice
Salmon, Codfish, Mackerel, Scotch and pickled Herrings, and Oysters.
Which I intend selling low for cash, wholesale or retail.

William Ross.
Lexington, April 15, 1869.

Boats for Sale.
THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has just entered into with the Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.
Thomas Hart.
Nov. 25, 1868.

BLANK BOOKS,
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Main-street. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of *Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers* and all other kinds of *Blank Books.* Clerks and merchants can be supplied with **BLANK BOOKS**, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.
William Essex.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1868.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best **WRITING PAPER**, and **BLANK BOOKS**, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

REMOVAL.
E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings, containing the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of **GENUINE MEDICINE**, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of *Patent Medicines.*
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1868.

J. & D. Maccoun
HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality *Madeira Wine*, and fifty boxes of best *Spanish Segars.* They are as usual supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of *Cut and Wrought Nails.*
Lexington, April 25th, 1869.

A REQUEST.
HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.
William T. Berry.
December 17th, 1867.

George Sullivan,
SILVER-SMITH & JEWELLER,
HAS lately taken the house opposite the Lexington Branch Bank, wherein the Reporter office was formerly kept, next door to the Kentucky Gazette office—and intends to carry on his business in its various branches. His work shall be neatly executed, and sold on good terms.
Lexington, April 25.

The highest price in Cash given for **OLD SILVER.**

ROBERT MACNITT, proposes Pasturing Horses and Horned Cattle by the season, which will commence the first of May, and expire the first of November, on the following terms: Horses Eight Dollars—three to be paid in advance; Horned Cattle, Five Dollars—two to be paid in advance; the remainder of each at the expiration of the season. The pasture is of the best quality, conveniently divided by fences, with plenty of water, and lies at col. Patterson's Stone quarry.
Lexington, April 25.

The celebrated, imported, and real bred turf horse,
DRAGON.

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse o horses, whose claim to superiority is not questioned, is now in his stable (in high health and good condition) where he stood the two last seasons, and will stand the ensuing under the direction and management of Mr. George Soubrey Jr. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of *Forty Dollars* the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of *Thirty Dollars*; *Twenty Dollars* the leap, paid before the mare is put to the horse, and if she does not stand, by paying the additional *Ten*, shall have the privilege of the season—*Fifty Dollars* to insure a mare in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the money to be returned if such should not prove to be the case, provided the mare remains the property of the same person, with one dollar to the groom, paid at the stable door, whether she is put by the leap, season or insurance. Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, will be expected with the mares. Any gentleman who puts his mare by the season, and she does not prove to have been in foal, shall have the privilege of putting her next season gratis, provided she remains his property.

No expense has been spared to provide the best pasturage, and separate lots have been fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent to the horse, which will be free of all charges, and they will be grain fed if required, upon moderate terms. Every attention will be paid to mares, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.
DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely marked, with a star and snip, and without exaggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is descended from the best running stock in England, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous horse Diomed, whose stock is so highly esteemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to a number of gentlemen in this state, how desirous the late Col. John Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse, and never could effect it until after the death of the late Duke of Bedford, who owned him in England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all information concur in proving the colts dropped from him to be more promising than any ever seen in America. A number of his colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.
Lexington, March 26th, 1869.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best runner of his day—he won and carried forfeit two and twenty times before he ended his fifth year, and in most cases for the highest prizes in England; among this number was the *Whip*, (which is known to be the highest object of competition ever established by the English Jockey Club,) and 200 guineas each, against two others, giving them both up a year's weight in riding, four miles; and the famous match against Childen, four miles, carrying fifteen stone (225 lbs) upon each, in which he was rode by the Duke of Bedford, and Clifden by Sir John Lade.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a few mares after he was withdrawn from the turf, yet the Duke of Bedford, who owned him, never relinquished him as a parade horse; and the number of his get which were dropped before the end of the year 1799, only amounts to thirty-three—one of these died young; one was sent to America, and several were retrained; eleven winners appear however, in England, from such as have been trained of this little stock, besides that one mentioned to have been sent to America, which, in the hands of Mr. Taylor, proved a good runner, and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's *Speedster*, by Dragon, won 8 times one year, and 4 times the next, including the *Outland stakes* of 50 guineas each, 26 subscribers; Mr. Lord's *Fanny Spinner*, by Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's colt *Muscarant*, by Dragon, won 5 times one year; Mr. Howard's colt *Creeper*, by Dragon, won 4 times one year; Mr. Howorth's *Tantula*, Mr. Brigg's *Phoenix*, Mr. Lockley's *Hospitality*, Lord Milington's *Fisherman*, Mr. Cosier's *Ch. Filley*, Sir F. Pool's *Bay Filley*, and Mr. Panton's *Ch. Filley*, all by Dragon, have also proven winners from one to three times in a year.

W. HAMPTON.
Woodlands, 20th Feb. 1865.
"DRAGON" was got by Woodpecker, (one of the best sons of King Herod, his dam Juno, (who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and full sister to the dam of Diomed) by Spectator; his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, & full sister to the grand dam of Cygnat and Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir by Grantham—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—Leed's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col. Selden's advertisement of Diomed, for the year 1865—"To say nothing of the number of his colts that won in 1863, (the first season he appeared on the turf,) which greatly surpassed in number those of any other horse, although he came to America many years after several stallions of high fame. In 1864 we find Mr. Taylor's *Hamiltonian* winning five times, Mr. Hoomes's *Peace Maker* four times, Mr. Seldon's *Lewinia* three times and *Sung* four times; Mr. Wylies *Mash twice*, Mr. Ball's *Florizel*, three years old, winning two sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000 dollars, and many other good races.

"Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 5000 dollars—*Hamiltonian* was sold in May last, for 2000 dollars—*Peace Maker* was sold in October last for 2700 dollars—*Lewinia* in November for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for *Sung*."

"Diomed was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnat and Blossom) by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham—Paget Turk—Betsey Percival—Leed's Arabian."

MILES SELDEN.
Tree Hill, January 5th, 1865.
I certify, that the facts contained in the above advertisement, respecting the pedigree and performances of Dragon, as well as those of his get, have been carefully extracted from the general stud books and racing calendars of England, and that they are strictly correct as therein stated and published—that Dragon has proved himself in my possession an uncommonly sure foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of my experience and information, are extremely promising.

W. HAMPTON.
Columbia, 25th October, 1866.

Having been applied to by John W. Hunt, for information relative to the character of his horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina, which state I have just returned from, do not hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the general opinion here, that one of the best foal getters ever had been in the state; and I saw a number of his colts which were very promising—I was at the house of Judge Simpkins, where Dragon had stood, and made a point to enquire of him particularly, relative to Dragon's stock, and he spoke in the highest terms of them, and said if Dragon was sent back again, he would make a great season. Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1868.

ROBT. DUDLEY.
I was at the races in Charleston, South Carolina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon colt run the two mile heats for the Jockey Club purse, where two others started—the race was a well contested

one between the Dragon colt and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were locked nearly all the way, and at the out-coming they were not clear of each other—it is stated in the Charleston paper the first heat was run in four minutes two seconds, the second heat in three minutes fifty-seven seconds—that is the only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.
J. L. DOWNING.
Lexington, March 26th, 1868.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
WASHINGTON COURSE
Yesterday (Feb. 10, 1868) a set bet of \$1000 was run for over this course two mile heats, and was won by col. Hampton's bay colt—catch upon each.
Col. Hampton's b. c. by Dragon, 1 1
J. P. Richardson's b. c. by b. c. do. 2 2
These colts are both from the same sire, and of the same age—the race was one of the best contested that has been run over this course for many years past; the horses were severely separated during the heats, and the winner obtained the purse by hardly a length. They both bid fair to afford good sport in future.

FAIRFIELD RACES—May, 1868.
For the *Fairfield Jockey Club Cup* of Twenty Guineas. J. Hoomes's b. h. Lance, by Dragon, 4 years old. 1
R. Wormley's s. m. Nettletop, by Sprad Eagle, 6 years old. 2
Miles Selden's ch. h. Dragon, by Dragon, 4 years old. 3 dist.
Esme Smock's g. h. Treasurer, by Diomed, 3 years old. 4
Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wildmedley, 6 years old. 5 dist.

Time—1st heat 3 m. 53s. 2nd heat 3m. 5fs.
WASHINGTON COURSE—1869.
Col. Hampton's b. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4 years old. 1
Mr. Hutchinson's b. c. Monticello, by Bedford, 4 years old. 2
Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3 years old. 3
Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. c. Crescent, by Star, 3 years old. 4
Mr. J. B. Richardson's s. m. Charlotte, by Galatin, 3 years old. 5
The first heat was run in 3m. 52s—the second heat in 3m. 53s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles Selden's colt by Dragon, and Wade Mosely's celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were made on each quarter of the two miles, by the proprietors of the horses, every one of which were won by the Dragon colt with ease.
Mr. Richardson's Dragon colt, won a purse at Statesborough in S. C. in January last. The next day Gen. Hampton's Dragon colt, Milo, won the purse one mile heats, distancing five others the first heat. A Dragon filly, raised by Mr. Singleton of S. C. won the purse at Jameville the two mile heats. The same filly won the second day's purse at Murray's Ferry, S. C.

SELM.
WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the tenth of March, and expire the tenth of July, at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the single leap, to be paid at the expiration of the season.
SELM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, possessing more bone and muscle than any horse in America of his size, and no doubt can be entertained of his being a genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis, but no responsibility.
B. GRAVES.

Feb. 28th, 1869.
I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian horse Selm, and that his colts are large and fine, and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foaled mine, both as to size and form. From the manner in which I became possessed of this horse, there can be no doubt of his being the best blood Arabian can produce, as he was pre-ented by Murad Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him for England, where he would have been taken and the General not have died. After his death Maj. Ramsey, a British officer purchased him and sold a part of him to Commodore Baron, who brought him to America. For the half of this horse I gave Commodore Baron \$1500. This horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves, near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my hand, this 10th of November, 1868.
John Taylor.

Mount Airy, Virginia.
We the subscribers do certify, that we have seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian horse Selm, and think them in no degree inferior to those got by the most celebrated horses.
Ephraim Beasley,
William Monday,
David Johnston.

Prince William county, Vir-ginia, November 10, 1868.
I do hereby certify, that I put a small blooded mare to the Arabian horse Selm, last year, and she produced me a very fine colt, both as to size, beauty and strength, and indeed far exceeded my expectations from the mare—I can further say, that I have seen other foals got by Selm, and think myself a judge of horse flesh, and do declare they are in my opinion fine and large.
William Holburn.

Richmond county, 13th Nov. 1868.
I have seen the colts alluded to by Mr. Holburn, and agree with him in opinion. Given under my hand, this 11th day of November, 1868.
Benjamin Boughton.

I do certify that when I went to Hampton after Selm, for John Taylor esq. that I saw a colt of Laurence Gibbons of Yorktown, Virginia, rising two years old, got by Selm out of a very small mare—it was uncommonly large, and among the finest colts I ever saw. Gibbons had been offered 300 for it—and the report of the people in the lower country was, that his colts were uncommonly fine. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1869.
James Evans.

I do certify, that I have a colt got by Selm, out of a small mare, which is large and handsome—and I do think equal to the get of any horse in Virginia. Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan. 1869.
John Stone.

The above mentioned colt was foaled about the 1st of June last, and is upwards of four feet three inches high.
John Stone.

State of Kentucky,
WOODFORD CIRCUIT, SCT. March Term, 1869.
Lewis Craig, jr. complainant
against
William Dehoney, defendant.
THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—On motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on the 1st day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks successively.
(A copy.)
John M. Kinney, Jr. C. W. C.

(BY AUTHORITY)

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

An Act, making a further appropriation to wards completing the two wings of the capitol at the City of Washington, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the president of the United States, that is to say:

For improvements and repairs of the House of Representatives, six thousand dollars:

For completing work in the interior of the North Wing, comprising the Senate chamber, Court room, &c. &c. twenty thousand dollars:

For completing the fair case, and providing temporary and adequate accommodations for the Library, in the room now used for that purpose, and in the one in which the Senate now sit, five thousand dollars:

For improvements and repairs of the President's House and square, including a carriage house, twelve thousand dollars:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the several sums of money hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. N. MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

March 3, 1869. APPROVED, TH. JEFFERSON.

An act further to amend the Judicial System of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of the disability of the district judge of either of the districts of the United States to hold a district court, and to perform the duties of his office, and satisfactory evidence thereof being shown to the justice of the supreme court, allotted to that circuit in which such district court ought by law to be held; and on application of the district attorney, or marshal of such district in writing to the said justice of the supreme court, said justice of the supreme court shall thereupon issue his order in the nature of a certiorari, directed to the clerk of such district court, requiring him forthwith to certify into the next circuit court, to be held in said district, all actions, suits, causes, pleas, or processes, civil or criminal, of what nature or kind soever, that may be depending in said district court and undetermined, with all the proceedings thereon, and all files and papers relating thereto: which said order shall be immediately published in one or more newspapers, printed in said district, and at least thirty days before the session of such circuit court, and shall be deemed a sufficient notification to all concerned. And the said circuit court shall thereupon have the same cognizance of all such actions, suits, causes, pleas, or processes, civil or criminal, of what nature or kind soever, and in the like manner as the district court of said district by law might have, or the circuit court, had the same been originally commenced therein; and shall proceed to hear and determine the same accordingly; and the said justice of the supreme court during the continuance of such disability shall moreover be invested with and exercise all and singular the powers and authority, vested by law in the judge of the district court in said district. And all bonds and recognizances taken for or returnable to such district court shall be construed and taken to be to the circuit court: to be holden thereafter, in pursuance of this act, and shall have the same force and effect in such circuit court, as they could have had in the district court to which they were taken: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to require of the judge of the supreme court within whose circuit such district may be, to hold any special court or court of admiralty, at any other time than the legal time for holding the circuit court of the United States in and for such districts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of such district court shall, during the continuance of the disability of the district judge, continue to certify as aforesaid, all suits or actions of what nature or kind soever, which may thereafter be brought to such district court, and the same transmit to the circuit court next thereafter to be holden in the same district; and the said circuit court shall have cognizance of the same in like manner as is herein before provided in this act, and shall proceed to hear and determine the same: Provided nevertheless, That when the disability of the district judge shall cease or be removed, all suits or actions then pending and undetermined in the circuit court, in which by law the district courts have an exclusive original cognizance, shall be remanded, and the clerk of the said circuit court shall transmit the same pursuant to the order of said court with all matters and things relating thereto, to the district court next thereafter to be holden in said district and the same proceedings shall be had therein in said district court as would have been, had the same originated or been continued in the said district court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in case of the disability of any district judge, unable to discharge his duties, as aforesaid, the district clerk of such district shall be authorized and empowered by leave or order of the circuit judge of the circuit in which such district is included, to take during such disability of the district judge, all examinations and depositions of witnesses, and make all necessary rules and orders preparatory to the final hearing

of all causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives, J. N. MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

March 2, 1869. APPROVED, TH. JEFFERSON.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

(The investigation of the conduct of the Duke of York, commenced in the house of commons on the evening of the first February. The London daily papers from that time up to the 18th, each contain from 12 to 16 columns on this subject, and not then brought to a close. Perhaps no circumstance ever occurred which so much interested the people of England.—(N. Y. Gaz.)

LONDON February 16.

The chancellor of the exchequer said, last night, the examination of evidence on the charges against the Duke of York, would in all likelihood be finished to-day—but as the circle enlarges daily & new matter is divulged at the bar, we confess we entertain a different opinion.

Mrs. Clark was again examined, last night, at the bar of the house of commons. The report that it was to be her last appearance, drew a great crowd, and it became frequently necessary, in the course of the night, to clear the lobby through which the passed from her waiting room, off the vote-office, into the house. Mr. Greenwood was examined last night, and Mrs. Clark, captain Sandon, and Mr. Donovan, are to be examined to night. Some fresh papers alluded to by Lord Falkland, at the commencement of the proceedings yesterday, will also, in all probability, be laid before the house.

The menacing tone with which Mr. Wardle's charges were first met, the threats of inflicting condign punishment on the witnesses for conspiring against the house of Brunswick, and the pledge of proving the whole a Jacobin plot, have all been abandoned. We hear no more of "infamy" falling somewhere on the accused or the accuser—and the shape has become so "tangible," not only of touching but giving knock-down blows, and mortal wounds; that the "rejoicing," so gaily put on at the beginning of the enquiry, is changed to dread alarm and dire dismay. The "tangible shape" talks abroad in awful, inquisitorial power, tearing open the den of every military jobber, and the whole host tremble. The greatest culprits, who viewed the fray between Mrs. Clarke and the Duke of York with indifference now quake at its extending influence. They begin to fidget and fret and lament that the enquiry was ever brought forward, though at first it was the object of so much exultation and anticipated triumph. Their hearts flutter, and they are sinking with apprehension.—No more is said of the "condign punishment" of the witnesses, for Jacobinically conspiring against the house of Brunswick: that was found an impotent threat; but the inquiry must be stopped if possible, and witnesses must be intimidated by some more successful means. They are no longer threatened as conspirators, but they are warned of the ruin of their fortunes, by the disclosure of their corrupt practices—"the tangible shape!" Why, instead of threatening infamy on the accuser, we find there was a contest last night in the house among the members for the honor of having supported Mr. Wardle in the first instance. The Courier may claim this honor among the daily newspapers exclusively; not that other journals would not do their duty also; but the Times, the Morning Chronicle, &c. are under prosecution by the duke of York. From what passed in the house of commons last night, the public will see we were right in asserting that assembly will do its duty; and to trial the duke of York must go.

SUMMARY

Of the charges against the duke of York, containing the evidence taken in the British house of commons:

Among the charges brought forward in parliament during the examination of the conduct of the duke of York, it appears, that in the year 1864, he was negotiating to obtain the loan of 70,000 pounds to be paid by way of annuity. One Kennett was employed in this negotiation, and the duke, as reward for his services, was to procure him a situation under government. This sum was to be redeemed in 3 years. It appears that this loan was not effected—nor did Kennett get a situation.

He was charged with preventing cols. Knight and Brooks from exchanging regiments—and, afterwards permitting them at the request of Mrs. Clarke—and that he received from col. Knight's relations 200 pounds sterling for accomplishing the business. That at the request of Mrs. Clarke, the duke of York made use of his influence to procure a place for Mr. Doyle under Sir Brook Watson; for which Mr. Doyle gave Mrs. Clarke, at one time, 800 pounds, and at another 200 pounds sterling. Mrs. Clarke also received a carriage from Mr. Doyle, which she never paid for IN MONEY!

It appears also from Mr. Dunnayon's examination, that when he applied to Mrs. Clarke for her influence to obtain places under government, it was subsequent to her separation from the duke of York; and that she never said to Mr. Dunnayon, that she had any influence over the duke, but that she had influence with the duke of Portland, and several other distinguished persons.

During this examination, it appears that col. Wardle, (who originally brought on the examination of the conduct of the duke of York) had, himself, used his influence to obtain a place in the custom house for a friend, for which Mrs. Clarke received a compensation. It further appears, that col. Wardle was extremely intimate with Mrs. Clarke, and often rode out with her in her carriage.

Mrs. Clarke acknowledges that she had given to the duke of York several lifts of persons who were anxious for situations and that she had received compensations for so doing.

It was proved by a miniature painter, in the employ of Mrs. Clarke, that she often boasted in his presence, of having frequently counterfeited the duke of York's signature, and that she showed him the duke's writing and her imitation, in which he said he could discern no difference.

There was no doubt in the minds of every member of parliament, that Mrs. Clarke's conduct had been extremely loose and exceptionable—that on being asked what gentlemen were at her house on a certain occasion, she replied, that if he was to name all the persons who were there that evening, no decent man would, in future, visit her house! (A loud laugh.)

Sir Arthur Wellesey and several other distinguished general officers, proved, that many of the accusations brought forward against the duke by Mrs. Clarke, were false and groundless.

A London paper remarks—that it is a dangerous thing to have any connection with a woman of loose character—no greater proof of this need be afforded, than the wicked and most wanton conduct of Mrs. Clarke, in the case of the duke of York. It is fortunate however, for our country, that no more credit is given to her statements, than is due from such a foul quarter.

STATE PAPERS.

Correspondence with the Russian and French ministers, relative to the overtures received from Erfurt—presented by his majesty's command, to both houses of the British parliament.

No. I.

Letter from count Nicholas de Romanzoff to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Erfurt, September 30, (Oct. 12.) Received October 21.

TRANSLATION.

SIR, I send your excellency a letter which the emperors of Russia and France write to his majesty the king of England. The emperor of Russia flatters himself that the king of England will feel the grandeur and dignity of this step. She will there find the most natural and the most simple answer to an overture which has been made by Admiral Samarez. The union of the two emperors is beyond all change, and the two emperors have formed it for peace as well as for war.

His majesty has commanded me to make known to your excellency that he has nominated plenipotentiaries who will repair to Paris, where they will await the answer which your excellency may be pleased to make to me. I request you to address it to the Russian ambassador at Paris. The plenipotentiaries named by the emperor of Russia will repair to that city on the continent to which the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty and his allies shall have been sent.

In respect to the basis of the negotiation, their imperial majesties see no difficulty in adopting all those formerly proposed by England, namely, the *uti possidetis*, and every other basis founded upon the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

I have the honor to be, (Signed) Count NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF, To his excellency Mr. Canning.

No. II.

Letter from his majesty the emperor of the Russias, and Bonaparte, to his majesty dated Erfurt, 12th of Oct. 1868. Received 21st of Oct.

TRANSLATION.

SIRE, The present circumstance of Europe have brought us together at Erfurt. Our first thought is to yield to the wish and wants of every people, and to seek, in a speedy pacification with your majesty, the most efficacious remedy for the miseries which oppress all nations. We make known to your majesty, our sincere desire in this respect by the present letter.

The long and bloody war which has torn the continent is at an end, without the possibility of being renewed. Many changes have taken place in Europe—many states have been overthrown. The cause is to be found in a state of agitation and misery, in which the stagnation of a maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations. Still greater changes may yet take place, and all of them contrary to the policy of the English nation. Peace, then, is at once the interest of the people of the continent, as it is the interest of the people of Great Britain. We unite in entreating your majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, blinding that of the passions; to seek with the intention of arriving at that object to conciliate all interests, and by that means to preserve all the powers which exist, and to ensure the happiness of Europe and of this generation, at the head of which providence has placed us.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER, NAPOLEON.

No. III.

Letter from M. De Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Erfurt 12th October, 1868. Received Oct. 21st.

TRANSLATION.

SIR, I have the honor to transmit to your excellency a letter which the emperor of the French and the emperor of the Russias write to his Britannic majesty. The grandeur and the sincerity of this step will, without doubt, be felt. That cannot be attributed to weakness which is the result of the intimate connection between the two great sovereigns of the continent, united for peace as well as for war. His majesty the emperor has commanded me to make known to your excellency that he has nominated plenipotentiaries, who will repair to that city on the continent to which his majesty the king of Great Britain and his allies shall send their plenipotentiaries. With respect to the basis of the ne-

gociation, their majesties are disposed to adopt those formerly proposed by England herself—namely the *uti possidetis*, any other basis founded upon justice, and the reciprocity and equality which ought to prevail between all great nations.

I have the honor to be, With the highest consideration, (Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

His excellency Mr. Canning, &c.

No. IV.

The enclosure No. IV. is verbatim the same as No. II. the joint letter of Alexander and Napoleon, except that this letter which is transmitted by the French minister, is signed Napoleon—Alexander. In the one letter, Alexander signed first, in the other Napoleon.

No. V.

Letter from secretary Canning to the Russian Ambassador at Paris, dated foreign office 28th Oct.

TRANSLATION.

SIR, Having laid before the king my master the two letters which his excellency the count Nicholas de Romanzoff has transmitted to me from Erfurt, I have received his majesty's commands to reply to that which is addressed to him by the official note which I have the honor to enclose to your excellency. However desirous his majesty might be to reply directly to his majesty the emperor of Russia, you cannot but feel, sir, that from the unusual manner in which the letter signed by his imperial majesty, was drawn up, and which has entirely deprived them of the character of a private and personal communication, his majesty has found it impossible to adopt that mark of respect towards the emperor of Russia, without at the same time acknowledging titles which his majesty never has acknowledged.

I am commanded to add to the contents of the official note, that his majesty will have to communicate to his majesty the king of Sweden, and to the existing government of Spain, the proposals which have been made to him. Your excellency will perceive that it is absolutely necessary that his majesty should receive an immediate assurance, that France acknowledges the government of Spain as party to any negotiation. That such is the intention of the emperor of Russia his majesty cannot doubt.

His majesty recollects with the most lively interest which his imperial majesty has always manifested for the welfare and dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and he wants no other assurance that his imperial majesty cannot have been induced to sanction by his concurrence or by his approbation, usurpations, the principle of which is not less unjust than their example is dangerous to all legitimate sovereigns. As soon as the answers on this point, shall have been received, and as soon as his majesty shall have learnt the sentiments of the king of Sweden, and those of the government of Spain, I shall not fail to receive the commands of his majesty for such communications as it may be necessary to make upon the ulterior objects of the letter of count Romanzoff.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING. To his excellency, the Russian Ambassador, at Paris.

No. VI.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Canning to M. de Champagny, dated Foreign Office, 28th Oct. 1868.

SIR, Having laid before the king, my master, the two letters which your excellency transmitted to me from Erfurt, one of which was addressed to his majesty, I have received his majesty's command, to return in answer to that letter, the official note which I have the honor herewith to enclose. I am commanded to add, that his majesty will lose no time in communicating to the king of Sweden and to the government of Spain, the proposals which have been made to his majesty. Your excellency will feel the necessity of an assurance being immediately afforded to his majesty, that the admission of the government of Spain as party to the negotiation, is understood and agreed to by France. After the answer of your excellency upon this point, shall have been received, and so soon as his majesty shall be in possession of the sentiments of the king of Sweden and of the government of Spain, I shall receive his majesty's command to communicate with your excellency on the remaining points of your letter.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

The king has uniformly declared his readiness and desire to enter into negotiation for a general peace, on terms consistent with the honor of his majesty's crown, and fidelity to his engagements, and with the permanent repose and security of Europe. His majesty repeats that declaration. If the condition of the continent be one of agitation and of wretchedness—if many states have been overthrown, and more are still menaced with subversion; it is a consolation to the king to reflect, that no part of the convulsions which have already been experienced, or of those which are threatening for the future, can be in any degree imputable to his majesty. The king is most willing to acknowledge that all such dreadful changes are indeed contrary to the policy of G. Britain.

If the cause of so much misery is to be found in the stagnation of commercial intercourse, although his majesty cannot be expected to hear, with unequalled regret that the system devised for the destruction of the commerce of his subjects has recoiled upon its authors, or its instruments, yet it is neither in the disposition of his majesty, nor in the character of his people over whom he reigns, to rejoice in the privations and unhappiness even of the nations which are combined against him. His majesty anxiously desires the terminations of the sufferings of the continent. The war in which his majesty is engaged, was entered into by his majesty for the immediate object of rational safety. It has been prolonged only because no secure and honorable means of terminating it hath hitherto been afforded by his enemies.

But in the progress of a war, begun for self defence, new obligations have been imposed on his majesty, in behalf of powers

whom the aggressions of a common enemy have compelled to make common cause with his majesty; or who have solicited his majesty's assistance and support in the vindication of their national independence. The interests of the crown of Portugal and of his Sicilian majesty are confined to his majesty's friendship and protection. With the king of Sweden his majesty is connected by ties of the closest alliance, and by stipulations which unite their councils for peace as well as for war. To Spain his majesty is not yet bound by any formal instrument; but his majesty has, in the face of the world, contracted with that nation engagements not less sacred and not less binding upon his majesty's mind, than the most solemn treaties. His majesty, therefore, solemnly states, in an overture made to his majesty for entering into negotiations for a general peace, the relations subsisting between his majesty and the Spanish monarchy have been distinctly taken into consideration; and that the government acting in the name of his catholic majesty Ferdinand the seventh, is understood to be a party to any negotiation in which his majesty is invited to engage. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. VIII.—TRANSLATION—NOTE.

The undersigned, minister for foreign affairs of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, has the honor to reply to the note of the 28th of October signed by Mr. Canning, secretary of state for foreign affairs to his majesty the king of Great Britain, and addressed by his excellency to the Russian ambassador at Paris. That the admission of the sovereigns in alliance with England, to a congress, cannot be a point of any difficulty, and that Russia and France consent to it.—But this principle by no means extends the necessity of admitting the plenipotentiaries of the Spanish insurgents: the emperor of Russia cannot admit them. His empire, in similar circumstances—and England can recollect one particular instance—has always been true to the same principle. Moreover, he has already acknowledged the king Joseph Napoleon. He has announced to his Britannic majesty, that he was united with the emperor of the French for peace as well as for war; and his imperial majesty here repeats that declaration. He is resolved not to separate his interests from those of that monarch; but they are both ready to conclude a peace, provided that it be just, honorable, and equal for all parties.

The undersigned feel with pleasure, that in this difference of opinion respecting the Spaniards, nothing prevents itself which can either prevent or delay the opening of a congress. He derives his persuasion in this respect, from that which his Britannic majesty has himself confided to the two emperors, that he is bound by no positive engagement with those who have taken up arms in Spain. After fifteen years of war, Europe has a right to demand peace. The interest of all the powers, including that of England, is to render it general—humanity commands it—and such a desire; surely, cannot be foreign to the feelings of his Britannic majesty. How can it be, that he alone can withdraw himself from such an object, and refuse to terminate the miseries of suffering humanity?

The undersigned consequently renews, in the name of the emperor his august master, the proposal already made, to send plenipotentiaries to any city on the continent, which his Britannic majesty may please to point out, to admit to the congress the plenipotentiaries of the sovereigns in alliance with G. Britain; to treat upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, and upon that of the respective powers of the belligerent parties; in fine, to accept any basis which may have for its object the conclusion of a peace, in which all parties shall find honor, justice, and equality.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to his excellency Mr. Canning, the assurance of his high consideration. (Signed) Count NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

No. IX.—TRANSLATION NOTE.

The undersigned has laid before the emperor his master, the note of his excellency Mr. Canning. If it were true that the evils of war were felt only on the continent, certainly there would be little hope of attaining peace. The two emperors had flattered themselves that the object of their measure would not have been misinterpreted in London. Could the English ministry have ascribed it to weakness or to necessity, when every impartial statesman must recognize in the spirit of peace and moderation by which it is dictated, the characteristics of power and greatness? France and Russia can carry on the war so long as the court of London shall not recur to just and equitable dispositions; and they are resolved to do so. How is it possible for the French government to ascertain the proposal which has been made to it, of admitting to the negotiation of the Spanish insurgents? what would the English government have said, had it been proposed to them to admit the catholic insurgents of Ireland? France without having any treaties with them, has been in communication with them, has made them promises and has frequently seen them succour. Could such a proposal have found place in a note, the object of which ought to have been not to irritate, but to endeavour to effect a mutual conciliation and good understanding? England will find herself under a strange mistake, if, contrary to the experience of the past, she still entertains the idea of contending successfully upon the continent, against the armies of France. What hope can she now have, especially as France is irrevocably united with Russia!

The undersigned is commanded to repeat the proposal, to admit to the negotiation all the allies of the king of England; whether it be the king who reigns in Brazil; whether it is the king who reigns in Sweden; or whether it be the king who reigns in Sicily; and to take for the basis of the negotiation the *uti possidetis*. He is commanded to express the hope that not losing sight of the inevitable results of the force of states, it

will be remembered, that between great powers there is no solid peace but that which is at the same time equal and honorable for all parties. The undersigned requests his excellency Mr. Canning to accept the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed)

CHAMPAGNY.

No. X.

Official note, dated foreign office, December 3, 1808.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before the king his majesty's note transmitted to him by his excellency count Nicholas de Romanoff, minister for foreign affairs of his majesty the emperor of the Russians, dated on the 16-28 November. The king learns with astonishment and regret the expectation which appears to have been entertained that his majesty should consent to commence a negotiation for a general peace by a previous abandonment of the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain in difference to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world. His majesty had hoped that the participation of the emperor of Russia in the overtures made to his majesty would have afforded a security to his majesty against the proposal of conditions so unjust in its effect, and so fatal in its example.

Nor can his majesty conceive by what obligation of duty or of interest, or by what principle of Prussian policy, his imperial majesty can have found himself compelled to acknowledge the rights assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of loyal and independent nations.

If there be indeed the principles to which the Emperor of Russia has invariably attached himself; to which his imperial majesty has pledged the character and resources of his empire; which he has united himself with France to establish by war, and to maintain in peace, deeply does his majesty lament a determination by which the sufferings of Europe must be aggravated and prolonged; but not to his majesty is to be attributed the continuance of the calamities of war, by the disappointment of all hopes of such a peace as would be compatible with justice and with honor. The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. XI.

Official note, dated foreign office, Dec. 9, 1808.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before the king his majesty's note transmitted to him by his excellency M. de Champagny, dated the 28th Nov.

He is especially commanded by his majesty to abstain from noticing any of those topics and expellions insulting to his majesty, to his allies, and to the Spanish nation, with which the official note transmitted by M. de Champagny abounds.

His majesty was desirous to have treated for a peace, which might have arranged the respective interests of all the powers engaged in the war, on the principles of equal justice; and his majesty sincerely regrets that this desire of his majesty is disappointed.

But his majesty is determined not to abandon the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain; and the pretensions of France to exclude from the negotiation the central and supreme government, acting in the name of his Catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII is one, which his majesty could not admit, without acquiescing in an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. XII.

Letter from M. de Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, December 13, 1808. Received Dec. 17.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 9th instant, together with the official note which accompanied it. I shall lose no time in laying this note before the emperor my master. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

His Excellency Mr. Canning &c. &c. &c.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

LATE SPANISH NEWS AND DIRECT FROM SPAIN.

We detain the prels to give the following:—By a passenger who came up in a pilot-boat, from the ship Thomas Jefferson, capt. Morris, from Spain, now in the office, we have received intelligence from that quarter to the 28th February. We are sorry to say that they are such as leave but little doubt that ere now the whole of that deluded country is in possession of the French excepting Cadiz, and probably some other places in Andalusia and Grenada. The Thomas Jefferson left the coast of Catalonia the 18th Feb. at which time the French were advancing by the coast. The guards were within an hour and a half's march of Rous when the got under way. The following is a sketch of the operations carried on in Catalonia during the winter. In the latter part of Dec. the Spanish troops amounting to about 15,000 men, under command of gen. Vivas, advanced by the mountains to the easternmost of Barcelona, to cut off the supplies the French might receive from France.—A few leagues from Barcelona, they were attacked by a French division of very inferior force. Vivas ordered a retreat, and by his conduct so panic struck the soldiers, that they threw down their arms and retreated in the most shameful and confused manner, even as far as Tortosa on the banks of the Ebro. Gen. Reding, the chief in command, with the remnants of Spain's troops, made an orderly retreat to Tarragona, which they immediately put in a state of defence, in order to stand a siege.

As the conduct of gen. Vivas afforded strong suspicion of his being in favor of the French, Reding assumed the chief command, and putting Vivas under arrest, sent him to the General Junta at Seville to be tried. The French followed gen. Reding to Tarragona, and had three advanced guards within a few miles of the walls; they were constantly engaged in skirmishes. In the beginning of February the French attacked one of the outposts, which perfectly commanded Tarragona; the Spaniards however were prepared and compelled them to retreat. They were in hourly expectation of a grand attack, but as they had sufficient troops to protect the country, between the mountains and the coast, they were under no great apprehensions, until the French, by some sudden and well concerted movement, got possession of the mountains, were beyond Tarragona before they were aware of it. It was reported, and currently believed, that a part of the French army, which had been besieging Saragossa, had proceeded down the Ebro, and as far as Queneba—from this circumstance there is little doubt Saragossa had fallen. Prodiges of valor have been performed by Palafox, and the inhabitants of that city—but the French power was so very superior, that its fall had been expected for some time. If there had not been so much treachery among the Spanish officers, France would not have found Spain so easy a conquest. Tarragona could not hold out any time—the British had sent them several ships, loaded with arms and ammunition—and there were 4 or 5 frigates cruising off the coast; one of them the Imperiaux, Lord Cochrane, attacked the French army, as they were on the point by the river side, towards Tarragona, the French returned the fire by their flying artillery, and shot away the Imperiaux's bow-sprit; it was understood that she killed a number of French. A great number of deserters from the French army, came to Tarragona in January, they were chiefly Italians, and represented the French army to be very much distressed by sickness; they also represented that France and its dependencies were suffering immensely by the total destruction of commerce.

It was reported at Gibraltar that the Austrian minister at Seville, had informed the Junta officially, that Austria was to declare war against France the 20th of February. Reports from the Adriatic, brought to Gibraltar, stating that the Arch-duke Charles had actually advanced with a large army into Tyrol, seem to confirm the report.

It was also reported that Sweden had shut her ports against England.

Turkey had actually made peace with England; a sloop of war, carrying home the ratified treaty, was at Gibraltar when the Thomas Jefferson touched there.

The people of Russia it was said, had become much dissatisfied with their government, and a revolution in that country was looked for.

An insurrection had taken place at Cadiz about the 24th of Feb. in consequence of the Junta having proposed to garrison the city with Poles and Italians, said to be deserters from the French army; this circumstance excited a suspicion of the purity of the Junta's intention, and the people assembled before the house of the governor and demanded information; they proceeded to acts of violence and killed one or two general officers who were suspected of being French partisans; the populace have chosen a capuchin Friar for their leader.

A most mysterious silence has been preserved by the general Junta (and indeed all the provincial ones) respecting the actual state of the country, and it appeared to be their policy to keep the people as ignorant as possible. So completely were they in the dark, that in one province they knew not what was passing in the other. This conduct had for some time excited strong suspicion of their patriotism, and the people of Cadiz have demanded an account of their proceedings, and the governor has promised that they should be satisfied.

The above was the news of the day at Gibraltar. It is given as we received it. In general it was currently believed.

S. H. Dearborn, Portrait Painter.

HAS his room at Mr. David Logan's, next door to the Branch Bank, where he will remain for a few weeks. For the correctness of likeness, he refers to those which he has taken in Washington, Frankfort, Lexington, &c. &c. As portraits require time to execute, those ladies and gentlemen who wish their painted, must apply soon.

The low price (\$2) which he has for small like-ness on paper, is expected will induce many to substitute them for blank profiles. He informs those the facility of delineating a strong likeness will detain the person but a short time.

April 11, 1809.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment, or otherwise procuring two notes of hand executed by me to Benjamin Grimes, of Fayette county, in the spring of the year 1807, one for 50 dollars, the other for 100 dollars, payable in a short time after giving them.—They are both paid off to said Grimes, who pretended for a considerable time after, that they were lost. To prevent innocent persons trading for them, I publish this as a caution.

April 11, 1809.

Brick Houses to Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent for one or more years his houses on Upper and Short streets. The corner house on short street has six good rooms, with a cellar, and a good brick kitchen two stories high adjoining also is a brick house two stories high with two rooms, and a good cellar. The house adjoining on Upper street, has seven good rooms, with a cellar and a good kitchen. There are pumps of excellent water attached to each tenement, together with the requisite out houses. Their contiguity to the court and market houses, and the plan on which they are built, render them eligible for the residence of professional gentlemen.

April 15th, 1809.

Danl. & Charles Bradford,

HAVING entered into partnership in Book Printing, respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend carrying on that business extensively, on Main street. They solicit orders for Book or Job Printing, which shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most moderate terms.

JOHNSON & WARNER, BOOKSELLERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, HAVE opened a BOOK-STORE at Lexington, K. where they have for sale an extensive assortment of

Miscellaneous & School Books. They will be prepared with a large and constant supply of the best School Works, Writing Papers, Bonnet Boards, Blank Books, and other articles in their line, to execute the orders of merchants, on terms which will be found advantageous, and give a decided preference over importing them from either Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Amongst their School Books are the following:—Lindlay Murray's Works, consisting of—

First Book for Children, Spelling Book, Introduction to the English Reader, English Reader, Sequel to the English Reader—a late edition, with great alterations and improvements by the author.

English Grammar—the last edition, with improvements. An Abridgement of the above, by the author. We shall not attempt to give the numerous recommendations which have appeared approbatory of the works of this author. Dr. Blair, Walker, the lexicographer, and many other eminent authors, with all the British reviewers, have given testimony to the superior eminence of his compilations.—Their general introduction into the universities, colleges and principal seminaries, both in England and this country, evince them to be the best and most complete course of school works in the English language.

Columbian Orator, American Preceptor, Scots Lessons, Webster's Selections, Elements of Book Knowledge, and a variety of Spelling Books, &c. &c. They have lately published the following Books:—

A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English Language: in which not only the meaning of every word is explained, and the sound of every syllable distinctly shown; but where words are subject to different pronunciations, the reasons for each are duly considered, and the best pronunciation is selected. To which is prefixed, an abstract of the principles of English pronunciation, and directions to foreigners for acquiring a knowledge of the use of this dictionary.—By John Walker, author of Elements of Elocution, Rhyming Dictionary, &c. &c. Abridged for the use of schools.—Price, 1 dollar.

An Easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of schools; with maps.—By the Rev. J. Goldsmith.—75 cents.

The History of North and South America, from its discovery to the death of Genl. Washington.—By Richard Snowden, Esq.—1 dollar.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with those copious marginal references known by the name of Cane's notes.

An Abridgement of Ainsworth's Dictionary, English and Latin, designed for the use of schools.—By Thomas Morell, D. D.

Selecection Greek Lexicon.

A supply of the Latin Classics, good Writing Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be constantly kept, and sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. are the manufacturers of printing Ink, and will always have a supply of a good quality on hand.

CASH

WILL be given for a likely young NEGRO MAN, who can come well recommended—apply to

William T. Banton.

Kentucky Hotel, Lexington, May 9, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

William Challen respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the Fancy Chair making business, next door to Messrs Daniel & Charles Bradford's printing office, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste.—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New-York, that his work will please those who may call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White &c. &c.

—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Cocquelin and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Settees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the newest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAWED from the subscriber, living in the edge of Bourbon, near Genl. Henry's mill, a bay mare having one eye, heavy with foal, branded on her shoulder, nearly thus D. A gray horse 5 years old, middle size, branded nearly thus R on the near shoulder, with a large wart on his breast and one on the off-side of his neck. A bay horse 4 years old, with a long heavy mane and tail, no brand, and not broke. Also a brown horse colt, one year old, neither docked nor branded. Whosoever will deliver them to me or to Mr. Lew is H Smith in Lexington, shall receive the above reward or in that proportion for any of them.

Enoch Smith.

April 26, 1809.

Cotton Yarn and Cotton

FOR sale at the store of

Jeremiah Neave,

Lexington May 3, 1809.

Country Linen taken in exchange for Cotton

FOR Rent,

FOUR Chambers and a Cellar, in an eligible situation.—For particulars enquire at this office

FOR Sale

A tract of 100 acres of land in Jessamine county, on the waters of Clear Creek—the quality is good second rate, Cash, Negroes or Whiskey will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

May 2, 1809.

Taken up by James Vincent, near Lexington Fayette county, a chestnut sorrel mare, 13 1-2 hands high, nine years old, a star and snip, both off white, some saddle spots—appraised to \$20

* Henry Purviance.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24th inst. from the subscriber, living in Georgetown, Lantey Johnson, an apprentice to the Hatter's business; whoever will deliver the said apprentice to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

April 26, 1809

William Brown.

\$3t

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; "News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 9.

Communication.

TO promote literature, to assist the juvenile faculties in their early pursuits of knowledge, to encourage, stimulate and excite the youthful mind with cheerfulness and facility, to prosecute and pursue the path of science, is a duty all owe to posterity, to mankind in general, and in particular to the present rising generation.

We, the subscribers, at the request of Mr. Edward B. Hannegan, Preceptor of a Seminary in this town, having, under these impressions, attended an examination of his pupils on Thursday the 4th inst. think it but justice due to the students of the institution, to declare, that we were highly gratified with their performances; and we believe, that the method pursued by Mr. Hannegan, to be judicious, correct and particularly well adapted for impressing on the mind of youth, just and accurate ideas of literary information.

Thomas Wallace, C. Humphreys.

Lexington, May 5th, 1809.

On Wednesday last a man by the name of Noble Junkin, of Boone county, was apprehended in this town, for passing Counterfeit Bank Notes.—On an examination, a number of three dollar notes of the Bank of Trenton, and some ten dollar notes of the Philadelphia Bank, were found on him.—He was lodged in jail, and has since given bail for his appearance at the next court.

TO RAISE HEMP-SEED.

The land must be rich, and made mellow by plowing and harrowing. After that is done, lay it off in rows about six feet apart, by a furrow with your plough; drop your seed in these furrows, from four to six inches apart; cover them with a light soil, about one inch deep. When the plant comes up, keep it clean of grass and weeds till it gets six or eight inches high; then you put in your plough and turn a furrow to it, and tend it with the plough and hoes as you would Indian corn. The ground worm, if any in the neighbourhood, will cut it off when young; but their place may be supplied by drawing up others where they are too thick, and transplanting them after a shower of rain.—(they will admit of being transplanted very well, if done carefully.) When the plants get about twelve inches high, thin them, so as to leave them about eighteen inches apart; that will be sufficiently near; and if the land is very rich, three feet would be a better distance. The plant that bears seed never blossoms, and that which blossoms bears no seed; but they must not be separated.

When your seed begins to ripen there is a small yellow bird, which comes in flocks and will destroy it if not attended to. The seed will begin to ripen in August, and will continue to ripen and fall from the stalk till the frost checks it. It is well worth while at this time to go through with a sieve spread under the plant, and shake it, or strike the limbs with a small stick, to make the seed fall; this should be done twice a week at least, or you will lose half your seed.—About the last of September will be the time to cut them down, or pull them up.

You must have a clean place to cure them on, as the seed falls out very easily after the stalk becomes dry. Thresh out the seed, and clean it with a fan.

I tried the above method in the time of the American revolution, and raised twenty eight bushels of excellent seed from less than one acre of ground, and a part of the ground was not very good. I had some stalks as thick as the small of my leg, and I think I must have gotten upwards of a peck of seed from a single stalk. Not finding a market for the seed, I declined raising it.

N. B. The above information is communicated for the benefit of the American citizens generally, it is hoped and requested that the printers throughout the U. States will publish the same, to make it generally known.

Baltimore, April 14.

E. K.

A letter from Havana of 5th ult. states, that 50 sail of vessels from the United States had arrived there within that week. A duty of ten dollars per barrel on flour, had been laid by the government, to enable the holders of it who had bought at advanced prices to dispose on equal terms.

LONDON, March 3.

Peace has certainly been concluded between Turkey and Great Britain. It was signed by the Turkish minister, Hakei Effendi, and Mr. Adair.—A fresh insurrection had broken out at Constantinople, and the Peace with England is said, in an article from Vienna, to have been the immediate consequence of it. The Russian Generals as soon as they were informed of the event, broke off all negotiation with the Turks.

Peace with Turkey was signed on the 5th of January.

LONDON, March 7.

While the accounts from Hamburg yesterday left no doubt of war between Austria and France, they opened to us a more cheering prospect in the North than we had expected. There are hopes that Russia will shake off that pernicious influence which was rapidly blighting her fame and fortunes, her dear self interests and her glory, and that she will rouse herself again to vigorous and honorable action. The journey of their Prussian majesties to Petersburg is said to have produced a total change in the Russian councils, and Alexander has yielded to beauty, what he refused to the dictates of wisdom.—The queen of Prussia, a queen not more illustrious for her rank than for her virtue, used her influence, which is known to be great, over the emperor Alexander, and when truth comes from the lips of beauty, what mortal can resist it? That she would have undertaken for long a journey, at such an inclement season, with any other than a great political view, is not to be believed.—that that political view was, to sever the Emperor from the arms of France, and to induce him to support Austria, we have little reason to doubt.—that she succeeded we hope we shall soon be able to announce.

If, as it has been stated, the river Inn has been passed by the Austrians, at Breunau, which constitutes the boundary between the Bavarian and Austrian dominions, the campaign in Germany may be considered as having commenced. The most distinguished French Generals in Spain are on their way to Germany. Marshals Lefebvre and Bessieres have arrived at Paris.

LONDON, March 8.

The accounts from Spain are of a very gratifying nature.—The Spanish ambassador received despatches from Seville yesterday, dated the 18th of last month. The Supreme Junta had received dispatches from the heroic Palafox, stating that Saragossa not only held out with undaunted firmness, but had obtained great advantages over the French. The women of that place, it seems had by an ingenious device, been chiefly influential in obtaining these advantages, having appeared before the walls as if deperate with distrels and inviting the enemy to put an end to their suffering by a decisive attack on the town. A large body of the French, on the 17th January were induced by this stratagem, to pour into the town, where the patriots were ready to receive them, and destroyed a great number. Many of these intrepid females fell in the conflict. It is Corla and the duke del Infantado had united their forces, and were marching for Toledo with 60,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, Jan. 30. "The news we have this day received is of a favorable nature: Cuelita has cut off 4000 men near Elframadura, and Palafox 10,000 before Saragossa. It would appear that the swelling of the Ebro had carried away their bridges, and those 10,000 men were prevented from joining the rest of the army."

"Palafox marched out with 20,000; and drove into the river, those he could not destroy; it is said not a man has escaped."

Gibraltar, Jan. 28.—A working party of 700 men, under the direction of the Officers of artillery, have been sent from the garrison for three days to the Spanish lines, for the purpose of embarking the guns and stores in the different batteries there to the coasts of Catalonia and Valencia, where they are much wanted, and for which transports are now fitting out here to convey them.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

We have received Havana papers to the 11th inst. from which we have made the following extracts.—

[TRANSLATION.]

MALAGA, Jan. 21.—The day before yesterday arrived here, the capt. Francisco Ilucio, from Malta, who upon oath declares, that on applying for his clearance at Malta, the Spanish Consul said to him: "Captain, you will be the first to have the satisfaction of carrying to Spain the declaration of war (by Austria and Russia against France)"; that a packet was also delivered to him, by the name, for the post-master of this place, as he supposes to be forwarded to the Central Junta; and he adds, that on the following day, he actually met 80 vessels under Austrian colours, going into Malta, under a convoy of a frigate and two English brigs.

Buenos Ayres. General Liniers, who commanded at Monte Viedo at the time of the unsuccessful attack of the British on Buenos Ayres, has, since the revolution in Spain, set up for himself. He has been joined by some bers, and it is added, that the governor of Paragua, and the whole country up the Plate have joined him for independence.

BOSTON, April 17.

It appears that 1000 of the British troops in Spain, which fled off from the main body to embark at Vigo, died on the road, for want of food, or were killed by the Spaniards. Such has been the conduct of the English in Spain, that we are informed more of them have been destroyed by the Spaniards, than by the armies of Bonaparte.

One of the British transports, with troops, has put into France, in a leaky condition, and several have been lost on the British coast.

The advance in woolen cloths has been great in London, that on the 22d Feb. it was calculated that 10,000 journeymen taylors have been thrown out of employ. Spanish wool had advanced from 6 to 26s per lb.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price, Twelve and a Half Cents, A NEW AND CANDID INVESTIGATION OF THE QUESTION, IS REVELATION TRUE? BY JAMES FISHBACK, OF LEXINGTON.

Notice. ANY sized man, and any kind of garment, I make by looking at them, that is, by sight—Gentlemen or ladies' dress, and do not measure them at all. I examine a person in a time from three seconds till five seconds, and not longer; and the person need not come nearer to me than twelve feet. This practice I have followed for three years. The first year, I was travelling off and on, in different places, I cut, and cut and made, forty-five suits; and the two last years, when I lived in West-Tennessee, in Franklinton, Williamson county, I cut, and made three hundred suits. I can therefore assure those who may think proper to employ me, that I will make any kind of Garment, to fit any sized person, by the rule above mentioned, and no other. I live on Main-street, three doors below Cross street. Gentlemen, don't dispute, only try me. Abraham Beard, from West-Prussia. Lexington, May 8, 1809.

To Sportsmen. THERE will be run over the Richmond turf in October next, a Sweepstake free for two years old colts only—Entrance \$110. The subscription paper will be kept open till August, in the hands of Ben. Miner. Those who wish to become subscribers, will make application as above. 2d May, 1809.

Clarke County: Taken up by Edmund Chapman, living near Harrison's mill, on Hancock creek, one bay filly, two years old past, both hind feet white, about 13 and a half hands high, had on when it came a headstall ora halter; appraised to \$18.

D. Harrison, j. p. c. c. February 4, 1809.

Jessamine County: Taken up by John Webber, living in said county, on the seminary land, a sorrel mare, with a small star in her face, some saddle spots, about 13 and a half hands high, 12 or 15 years old; appraised to \$10.

John Metcalf, j. p. j. c. December 30th, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS. For sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Lexington Library Company.
THE Directors of the Lexington Library Company, hereby give notice to those concerned, that all shares will be forfeited, on which contributions were due in the months of June and December last, unless the same be discharged within three months from this date; and that defaulting shareholders will still be responsible for the balance due on their respective shares. Conformably to the by-laws, a list of defaulters will be posted in the Library room.
On examining the accounts of the corporation, the directors ascertain that a loss of from 1500 to 2000 dollars has been sustained in consequence of the neglect and inattention of former officers. On the shares now advertised as forfeitable, upwards of 600 hundred dollars appear to be due; when therefore, they consider the additions which might have been made to the Library from the receipt of those sums; the losses which have been sustained, and the injury which has consequently fallen upon the regular and the punctual share holders; the directors in justice to those whose interests they are appointed to advance, cannot avoid resolving to execute the by-laws, and to forfeit every share without respect to persons which shall in future be found too long in arrears.
A considerable addition of books will be made to the Library during the present week; a greater increase is contemplated within the present year, and if the share holders are punctual in advancing their contributions, the directors have no doubt but the institution will soon accomplish all the objects which its most sanguine friends hoped for when it was established.
In consequence of the addition which has been made to the library, it was thought by some of its friends that the price of shares should be enhanced, but the directors wishing to make it as extensively useful as possible, and to give numbers an opportunity of participating in its benefits have determined to let the shares remain at their old price of ten dollars for the present. Those who are inclined to purchase, may for the next six months purchase shares of the secretary or at the store of Messrs. James & David Maccom, unless the number authorized by law should be sooner filled; after that time the price will be fifteen dollars.
By order of the Directors,
David Logan, Sec.
Lexington Library, March 30, 1869.

RAN away from the subscriber
on Sunday the 2d inst. a Negro Man named Caesar, about forty years of age, heavy made and very much pock marked, black complexion; had on a round about coat and a pair of grey cloth pantaloons. Any person who will take up said negro and return him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall be rewarded for their trouble,
Lewis Hawks.
7 miles from Lexington on Curd's road.

FOR SALE
By Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co.
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.
LEES

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines.
Which are celebrated for the Cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:
Lees' Worm Destroying Lozenges,
Which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.
Lees' Elixir,
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.
Lees' Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.
Lees' Grand Restorative,
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, loss of spirits, inward weakness, &c.
Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.
Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.
Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.
Persian Lotion,
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.
Lees' Genuine Eye Water,
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.
Tooth-Ache Drops,
Which give immediate relief.
Lees' Corn Plaster,
Demak Lip Salve,
Restorative Powder,
For the teeth and gums.
The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.
Indian Vegetable Specific,
A certain cure for venereal complaints.
Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations. The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility. Pamphlets containing catalogues of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.
Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.
N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

The Kentucky Hotel.
THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom, and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1869.

New Store.
THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz:
Woods' best superfine blue cloth for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do.
Cassimers, cassinets and swansdowns
Marcellus waistcoats
Rose and point blankets
White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels
Coatings, Bocking baze and kerseys
Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord
Superb prints and chintzes
Fine printed fancy cambricks
Fine gingham and dimities
Calimancoes and bombazets
Gurrahs, emeries, batists and muslinoids
Fine shirting cotton and shirting batista
Irish linen and lawns
India checks and calicoes
4-4 and 6-4 fine cambric muslin
Cravat do. do.
Plain and twill'd coloured cambric muslin
4-4 and 6-4 book and leno muslin
Fine jacquet and mull mull do.
Fine crossbar'd vein'd do.
Plain and tambour'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs
5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 rich damask shawls
Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair
India twill'd and plain silk handkerchiefs
British do. do.
Real and mock M dress handkerchiefs
Normal and pocket do.
White and colored cotton shawls and handkerchiefs
Ladies plain and laced cotton hose
Men's plain and laced do. do.
Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets
A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New York.
Women and children's leno caps
Children's leather hats and bonnets
Men's superfine London hats
Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose—rich sandal fancy do.
Men's plain and laced English silk hose
Assorted extra long silk gloves
Best English extra long and habit do.
Black and white veils
Silk and plain silk clambrazes, newest patterns
Cotton do. do.
Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambric muslin and jaquet muslin dresses
Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do. do.
China, Sillin, figured, plain and plaid lutestring and emboss'd ribbons
Silk and cotton cords and buttons
Tapes, bobbins and taste
India, Italian, French and English sewing silks
Sewing cotton, thread and twist
Table knives and forks. Desert do.
Pen, pocket and pruning knives
Kitchen and cooks' knives
Gentlemen's portable razor cases
Razors and scissors
An assortment of fashionable buttons
Gold breast pins and brooches
An assortment of pins and needles
Ivory and quill back combs
Gilt and mahogany looking glasses
Violins and violin strings and basset
Painted and common snuff boxes
Coffee mills, mangles, &c.
Ladies' pangled kid shoes
Plain kid and Morocco do.
Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps
Gentlemen's boots
GROCERIES.
Old wines and 4-lb proof French brandy
Jamaica rum and cherry brandy
Leaf sugar and coffee
Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and congo TEAS
Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate
Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves
Mustard, Alum, copperas and brimstone
Prime Connecticut cheese
Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use
Real marionque cordials
An assortment of confectionary
A complete assortment of queen's glass and tin ware
Window glass and Dorey's bar iron, &c.
Lexington, March 7th, 1869.
Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount Sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

Richard Barry,
Band Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH SHOE.
NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Caliskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality; that he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness and durability, to any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1868.

Valuable Property For Sale.
A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Grinery. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.
George Anderson.
Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.
Lexington, October 11, 1868.

For Sale.
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.
The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—30 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons Old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.
Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenters' and Joiners' tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Halls and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.
Halstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, Ky.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 16d per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.
N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.
March 4th, 1869.

The celebrated, imported English turf horse, HONEST JOHN.
A BEAUTIFUL dark bay or brown about 16 hands high, lengthily, elegantly, & proportionally formed, of fine movement, and possessing great muscular powers, will stand this season at my stable in Lexington, and let to mares at the very reduced price of Twenty Dollars the season, which may be discharged by Fifteen sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the groom for each mare when put; Thirty Dollars to insure a colt, the money to be returned should the mare not prove to be with foal, provided she remains the property of the person who put her to the horse. Attended notes for twenty dollars the season, or thirty to insure, must be sent with the mare, payable on or before the 20th December next. I would advise those gentlemen who wish to breed from this famous turf horse, to come and inspect him, that they may be able to judge for themselves. While on the turf in England, his performance there will justify him to be ranked amongst the first order of great running horses. One of the greatest runners now in England is own brother to Honest John, which is Sir H. Williamson's Honest Starling, who in 1865, won eight plates, two of which were king's plates and a gold cup, which may be seen by reference to the Racing Calendar of 1865 now in my possession. The great fearcity of cash, and the liberality of my Friends in putting to other fine horses that I formerly owned, has induced me to cover this great horse at so reduced a price. Good pasturage gratis for mares at a distance, but no responsibility—mares will be fed with grain, if required, at a moderate price, for which the money must be sent with the mares.
WILLIAM T. BANTON.
Lexington, April, 1869.

HONEST JOHN was bred by Mr. Milbank, Yorkshires—his sire the celebrated horse Sir Peter Teazle, at this time allowed by all Sportsmen to be the best covering horse in England—he now covers at 26 guineas a mare. In the year 1865—34 of Sir Peter Teazle's colts were winners, and won 91 purses, King's Plates, Gold Cups, &c. &c. His grand sire, Mr. Tatterfall's famous horse Highflyer, who was never beaten or paid forfeit—His great grand sire Herod, &c. &c. His dam, own fillet to Windmill, by Maguet—his grand dam, fillet to Amazon, by Le Sang—his great grand dam, Maggot's dam, by Rib, out of Mother Western—the grand dam of the noted horse Eclipse, the property of Col. O'Kelly.
Performance of Honest John, copied from the Racing Calendar of the years 1797 and 1798.
1797—York, August the 26th.
A subscription of 50 guineas each, for three years old, carrying 8 stone 2 lb. each, two miles, three subscribers.
Mr. Milbank's horse John, by Sir Peter Teazle, out of a fillet of Windmill—1
Mr. Crumpton's Telegraph—2
1797—Richmond, Yorkshires, Sept. 6.
A sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for 3 years old colts 8 stone, and fillies 7 stone 12 lb. six subscribers.
Mr. Milbank's br. colt Honest John, by Sir Peter—1
Sir W. V. Tempell's b. c. Bottisham, by Alexander, out of Cat—2
Sir T. Galscoigne's b. colt Timothy—3
Mr. Piesle's b. c. Brother to Roolis—4
Honest John was then purchased by Mr. Wentworth.
1798—York, Monday, August the 20th.
Mr. Wentworth's Honest John, by Sir Peter, beat Lord Darlington's celebrated horse Plainflow, 4 miles, 8 stones each, for 200 guineas.
1798—Richmond, Yorkshires, Tuesday, September the 4th.
A sweepstakes of 150 guineas, three miles, nine subscribers.
Mr. Wentworth's b. c. Honest John, by Sir Peter Teazle, out of a fillet of Windmill, four years old—2 4 1 1
Mr. Fenton's gray colt Dapple, four years old—1 5 3 2
Sir William Gerard's ch. colt Garland, 4 years old—3 3 2
Sir H. T. Vane's b. c. Bottisham, 4 years old—4 1
Mr. Hutchinson's gr. c. Little Scot, 4 years old—5 2 drawn.
After this race Honest John broke down.

SOURCROUT.
This is to certify, that the horse Sourcrouit was bred by the Duke of Grafton, he was got by Highflyer, his dam, Jewel, by Squirrel, grand dam, Sophia, by Blank; his dam, Lord Leigh's Diana, by Second; grand dam, Mr. Hanger's brown mare, by Stuyvan's Arabian, out of Gipsy; she was bred by Sir Ralph Milbank, got by King William's Black Barb without a Tongue, out of Sir Ralph's black mare, bred by Mr. D. Acrey, and got by Malckless, out of one of his best royal mares. Sourcrouit won eight times at five years old, and has not been in training since; he was no more than six years old last grass; he has no white except saddle spots. This horse I sold to Robert Heaton. Witness my hand.
Richard Tattersall.
London, September 3, 1796.
PERFORMANCES OF SOURCROUT.
April 30th, at New-market, he beat Sir W. Aston's Vinegar, a match for 45 guineas—June 28th, at Ascot Heath, he won the bag-shot stakes of 10 guineas each, six subscribers, beating Javelin and four others—he also beat at Ascot Heath, Mr. Fyndall's Sal Williams, for 45 guineas—and same day Mr. Cookson's Chambooc, two miles, for 100 guineas—he won at Blanford 50l. for all ages, four mile heats, beating Phalanx and three others, two of which were distanced the first heat—at Dorchester he won 50l. four mile heats, beating Phalanx and Merry Andrew—at Burford he received 50 guineas forfeit, from True Blue—at Bath he won fifty—at New-market he received 80 guineas forfeit from Mr. Strutt's Bramble.
Highflyer, the sire of Sourcrouit, won 8920 guineas, and never started after he was five years old; he was never beaten, nor paid forfeit; he got more running horses than any horse in England; and in 1791 he covered at fifty guineas a mare and one guinea to the groom.
The season to commence the twentieth of March and expire the twentieth of July. Good pasturage for mares gratis, and may be fed with grain on reasonable terms—all necessary care and attention may be relied on—accidents and escapes not accountable for.
P. G. VOORHIES.
March 4th, 1869.

SADDLERY,
BLACKALL STEPHENS, late from London, where he has transacted business for the first houses in his line with full satisfaction—begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has commenced the above business opposite to Mr. Leavy's store, Main-street, Lexington, and trusts from the neatness of his work, to merit the approbation of those who shall favour him with their orders.
N. B. Saddles for race horses and horse's cloths made in the most elegant style.
uf

Lots for Sale,
ON the well known and beautiful spot of ground, the RACE FIELD, in Lexington. Its situation, for health and delight, is not exceeded by any other spot of earth west of the Alleghany mountain. Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to become citizens of the Goshen of the western world, will avail themselves of this opportunity. A generous credit will be given, and prices low to the first purchasers. For further terms, apply to
MATHEW ELDER, of Lexington,
Agent for Mary Owen Russell.
February 13th, 1869. uf

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Winchester Kentucky, which if not taken out within 3 months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.
April 10th 1869.
Blackburn Acres Francis Jackson
Benjamin Adkyn Jonathan M. Jackson
William Adkyn William King
Mary Arnold Robinson Letorce
John Bartlett 2 David McClain
Agath Bridges Thos. Morrow
William Burk Archibald Morton
Johna Bulph 2 George Matherlon
Thomas Brockman Wm. Miller
Edwin Berry Elijah McGreary
Alicia Cooke Jeremiah C. Orear 2
William Crooks Joseph Palmer
William Crawford 2 Thomas Poindexter
Leroy Cole 3 Barrett Peers
Robert Colbertson Ezekiel Phillips
Samuel Clark Elias Petty
Polly Diddake John Queen or Isaac
Robert Dolden Cunningham
Joseph Douglas John Ramey
Christopher Dawson James Reed
William Frame Thomas L. Rowland
Robert Grant Leonard Ryon
Peter Gooley Thos. Shepherd
Catharine Hood 4 Nancy Smith
Barnabas Harris Marion Simmonds
Joseph Howe Tompkins & Dallam
Saml. Hile Jona. Taylor
Barbary Harry Wm. Van Burkirk
James Haggard George Webb
John Harper John Wilton.
EDMD. CALLAWAY, P. M.

The Named Running Horse
Young Whip,
A BEAUTIFUL bay, of elegant figure, fifteen and a half hands high, four years old the 8th of August next; will stand at Col. Buford's farm in Scott county, three miles from Georgetown, and eight miles from Lexington, and will be let to a few mares at ten dollars the leap, or twenty dollars the season, which has now commenced and will end the 10th day of July next. Attended note for the season made payable the 10th of July next to be given, and the money for the leap paid when the mare is covered. Good pasturage for mares from a distance gratis, but no responsibility.
Young whip was got by Lightfoot's imported and celebrated running horse Whip; Whip by Saltram; Saltram by the noted and most famous English turf horse Eclipse—suffice it to say, that the blood, figure and character of the imported horse Whip, was inferior to none. His pedigree, which is very lengthy, and of the best crosses in England, with certificates, &c. may be seen at the stand of Young Whip—Young Whip's dam was got by Celar; Celar by the imported horse Janus, out of col. Avered Meade's famous brood mare Brandon. The grand dam of Young Whip was got by Pilgrim; Pilgrim by Col. Bayler's imported horse Fearnight, out of the above mentioned Brandon.
April 22d, 1869. 5t
William B. Cooke.

Notice to all Concerned,
THAT commissioners, appointed by the county court of Fayette county, will meet at the house of William Satterwhite, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 30th day of May, between the hours of eight and twelve A. M. and proceed from thence, to ascertain the corners of the land belonging to the town of Lexington, in order that a plat thereon may again be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court of Fayette agreeably to law, and to perpetuate the testimony of such witnesses as may be then examined touching the premises.
By order of the Trustees of Lexington.
John Bradford, Chm.
April 21st, 1869.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Boone county, on the waters of Ten Mile creek, a dark bay mare, supposed to be three years old, no natural mark or brand perceivable; appraised to \$45. Also a light bay mare, supposed of the same age, a white streak down her face, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$45.
December 1st, 1868. 3t
John Points.



Fishel & Gallatine,
COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,
INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hands, a variety of STILLS of the best quality, and having laid in an assortment of COPPER, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.
TIN WARE of every description, by wholesale or retail; Copper Bakers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass & Copper Wash Kettles, &c. &c. Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, 11th October, 1868.—tf

Fresh Medicine
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Sixth and Market streets, Lexington.
Andrew McCalla.
Within 12 or 18 months past, we have lent to some person in this town, a Bed Pan, and a large Clyster Syringe—it is hoped that those who have them in possession, will, on seeing this advertisement, return them.
A. M. C.

EDUCATION.
MRS. LOCKWOOD, at the earnest solicitation of some of her former patrons in Lexington and its vicinity, respectfully informs them and the public, that she intends recommencing her SEMINARY for Young Ladies again in Lexington, on the 24th day of April next, in the house at the corner of High-street, opposite Mr. Thomas Bodley's. Her terms of tuition the same as before, but the price of board she has reduced to 80 dollars per ann. and hopes her attention will merit patronage.
N. B. No Young Lady to enter for less than six months.

MR. PIES respectfully informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will commence a School for Music and Dancing, should sufficient encouragement offer. From experiencing that applause his system of tuition has universally received who ever he has hitherto taught, he flatters himself to be able to render the improvement of his pupils in those elegant accomplishments perfectly satisfactory to his patrons. The instruments on which he gives instructions are the Violin, Piano Forte and Guitar. Apply for him at Mr. Wilson's Inn.
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set. March Term, 1869.
Rice Smith, complainant
against
Thomas D. Owings, &c. defendants } In Chancery.
The defendant John C. Owings having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—therefore, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against him; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeably to law.
(A copy.) Teste,
Thos. Bodley, C. F. C. C.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, Set. March Term, 1869.
Thomas Constant, complainant
against
Maximilian and Nathaniel Bowren, } In Chancery, defendants
The defendant Nathaniel Bowren not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—Wherefore, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.
(A copy.) Teste,
Saml. M. Taylor, C. C. C. C.
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set. March Term, 1869.
Cornelius Coyle, complainant
against
Samuel Pryor, defendant, } In Chancery.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—On the motion of the complainant,—It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.
(A Copy.) Attest,
Thos. Bodley, C. F. C. C.

State of Kentucky,
Woodford Circuit, set. March Term, 1869.
William Buford, complainant
against
James Speed, Andrew Cowan, John Wilson, and David Dryden, Rhethania Bledsoe and Della Dryden, heirs and representatives of William Dryden, deceased, defendants
THE defendant John Wilson not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively.
(A copy.) Attest,
John M. Kinney, Jr. C. W. C.

State of Kentucky,
Woodford Circuit, set. March Term, 1869.
James Lockett, complainant
against
John Watkins, and Lewis Young & } In Chancery.
James Moss, executors of John Watkins, dec. defendants
THE defendant John Watkins not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth,—Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered that unless the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for 8 weeks successively.
(A copy.) Teste,
John M. Kinney, Jr. C. W. C.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Set. April Term, 1869.
Jacob Houzer, complainant
against
Zachariah Toler, defendant } IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Zachariah Toler is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court,—Therefore, on motion of said complainant, it is ordered by the court, that unless the said absent defendant, Zachariah Toler do appear here on the third day of our next July term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth agreeably to law.
(A copy.) Teste,
Saml. H. Woodson, C. J. C. C.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, May 1st, 1869,
Be it Ordained, That all fines and forfeitures imposed by any of the by-laws of the Trustees of Lexington, shall be recoverable before a Justice of the Peace; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace, to prosecute for all breaches of the by-laws committed in the market; any by-law to the contrary notwithstanding.
John Bradford, Chm.

For Rent,
THE family part of the House adjoining the store of Williamson & Dodge. There are six good rooms—four of them have fire places; a good kitchen, &c. For terms, apply to
David Williamson.
N. B. This house is so situated as will make it a good and convenient place for an office, in business of any kind, as it may be divided.
March 7, 1869. *Rich'd. Lafon.*

For Rent,
THE family part of the House adjoining the store of Williamson & Dodge. There are six good rooms—four of them have fire places; a good kitchen, &c. For terms, apply to
David Williamson.
N. B. This house is so situated as will make it a good and convenient place for an office, in business of any kind, as it may be divided.